REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,632.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ASSYRIA, 1400 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEARSAN, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

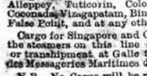
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J.C. SHARP, on SATURDAY, the 7th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Verawul, Virapatam, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Coppalpore, Palas Bunder, and all other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports on transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

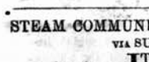
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. FRANKS, on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, GWADA, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

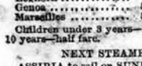
The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons' 150 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. FRANKS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	 24	Including Wines.
Suez	36	24	 8	
Port Said	38	26	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	Without Wines.
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877.
THE above can be had of all SHAPES and SIZES.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience: in appearance quite equal to nature, white for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.
Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.
Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* 7 P.M.

A. NORINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E.C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Oils and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Old Boiler Plated, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, &c.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
BOKHARA	2032	450	..J. H. TOOTOCK.	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	..E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	..D. Rennoldson.	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2503	400	..C. H. Eastley.	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	450	..P. S. Tomlin..	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. ANDREWS (1950 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
,, MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
,, TRINACRIA	28th October.	18th December.
,, EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	24th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
CITY OF BALTIMORE
will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in	24 days,	including all Stoppages.
The 2nd ,,	25 ,,	,,
The 3rd ,,	25 ,,	,,
The 4th ,,	24 ,,	,,

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER,

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows:—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

STATIONERY CABINETS.

ENVELOPE BOXES, PAPER CASES, &c.

MAHOGANY STATIONERY CABINET, with folding doors, Horizontal Shewing compartments for Paper and Envelopes, and fitted with revolving Date-rack above, and with Pentray, Inkstands and Drawer below, the right hand door carrying a Bostonite Tablet in Frame ..Foolscap Size Rs. 50 0

OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with folding doors, and fitted in every way as above, but with upright, old pattern divisions, same size	,,	40 0
MAHOGANY STATIONERY CABINET, Quarto or "Letter" size, similar to the above	,,	35 0
WALNUT-WOOD STATIONERY BOX, Foolscap size, with Lid and Lock and Key	,,	25 0
Ditto open, double-sided, for Office Table	,,	17 8
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASE open	,,	12 8
JAPANNED TIN LETTER CAGES, with 3 divisions, labelled "Post," "Delivery" and "Memoranda"	,,	5 0
Ditto Ditto 2 Divisi ns only	,,	4 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned, JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA, in the Firm of Messrs. TATA & Co., of Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, WILL CEASE and DETERMINE on and from the 18th day of October 1876.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

WITH reference to the above Notice, we beg to intimate that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our said Firm of TATA & Co., of Mr. DADABHAI COWASJEE TATA, deceased, WILL ALSO CEASE and DETERMINE on and from the said 18th day of October 1876, and that from that date our Firm will consist of the four following Partners:—NATHOORAM JORAVURMULL, SORABJEE COWASJEE TATA, ANOTERAM MANEERAM, and DORABJEE BURJORJEE AVASIA.

TATA & Co.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE!
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
Revival of the Favourite Burlesque,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.
Introducing the celebrated character Impersonation,
THE PARSEE BELLE.
The Performance will commence with the One-Act Comedy by T. HAYNES BAYLEY,
PERFECTION.
OR
THE LADY OF MUNSTER.
And conclude with the Oriental Extravaganza,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, ANNAS EIGHT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

PROFESSOR THORN.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
PERFECTLY NEW PERFORMANCE,
BOX A LA DAVENPORT.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY FLOATING IN THE AIR.

ADMISSIONS.

Numbered Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Second Class	,, 1
Gallery	As. 8

Doors open at 8; to commence punctually at 9 o'clock.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. BRESLAUER and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—GOLF.
THE BLACKHEATH CHALLENGE MEDAL will be played for on 12th and 13th October. For particulars see notice in Pavilion.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer GANGA, Captain SHILSTON, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods from the Sheerson Dock.

No CLAIM of any kind will be admitted after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Steamer Ganga.

Bombay, 6th October 1876.

LOCUST! BOYS.—No news since April, E. is at Home. Sent letters to you weeks ago. WRITE IMMEDIATELY. Greatest anxiety L. E. A.

WANTED, a BAND-MASTER for the 10th REGIMENT N. L. I. (under orders for Nimach). Apply stating Terms and enclosing Testimonials to the BAND SECRETARY,
MEHIDPUR.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1876.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Fort, No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th October 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Ware houses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

MEDICAL REFEREE—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.

AGENTS.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FREIDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.—Just received, a shipment of this very Valuable Mineral Water. Rs. 7-8 per dozen. J. NEUBERG.

TO BE SOLD, A GENUINE CHUBB'S SAFE, 60 in. by 39 in. by 25 in., in first class condition. Apply BAPTY BROTHERS, Falkland Road.

WANTED, a middle aged Gentleman to share "B. and L." in a furnished apartment in Elphinstone Circle. Terms Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply "VIEW," at this Office.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS suitable for Municipalities, Gardens, and Public Buildings. American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong, and portable.

Printing and Foolscape Papers.
Kerosine Oil, Tobacco, Turpentine, Lumber, Drills, and Clocks.
Allan's Lung Balsam, a medicine very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary diseases.
Dr. TOWNSAND's Sarsaparilla.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smiths', and Boilermakers' Shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First-class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

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ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

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GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

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NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	,, 25
	Cricketing Suits	,, 25
	Shikar Suits	,, 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	,, 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,, 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	,, 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	,, 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	,, 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	,, 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	,, 4
	French Cambric Shirts	,, 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	,, 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	,, 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	,, 12
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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

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SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern do. do.	,,	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings do. do.	,,	45 to 60

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, as 1 size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	,,	35

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H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH OCT. 1876.

We learn from private sources that a slightly more hopeful feeling prevails in English commercial circles respecting the Turkish Question and this is confirmed by the improvement in the funds quoted by Reuter; Consols having advanced from 95⅝ to 95¾ and French Rentes from 105½ to 106. The Liverpool Cotton Market too, although still reported unchanged in tone and unaltered, as regards price is evidently more active, the sales having reached 14,000 bales. PIECE GOODS in Manchester are also the turn firmer.

From New York Wednesday's telegrams quote no change Mid. Uplands on the spot being 11 cents., and January shipment 11⅛ per lb.

The Receipts at the ports are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts	20,000	15,500	15,000
Five ,, ,, ...	82,000	66,500	63,000
Total since 1st September ...	303,000	250,900	218,000

The London Produce Markets show no change of any kind. Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals are the same as on Thursday last, with the exception only of a rise of £1 per ton in Copper Brasiers.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has begun to give way again owing doubtless to the backward tendency of Exchange. Fours have receded to £84⅛; Fours-and-a half to £84½; Fives-and a half remain at £86½.

The Bank of England return for the week is again slightly less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 62½ to 60½ per cent. The movements since the last return are a decrease in the Reserve of £1,187,500 and in Bullion of £125,000, Bills Discounted being at the same time less by £62,500. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is now quoted at 1½ per cent as against 1½ to 1⅝ a week ago, but the position of the Bank is yet much too strong to render any immediate upward movement in money probable.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 52d. per oz., but Exchange on India is given at 1s. 8d., a decline of 1/16d. since Saturday.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has shown increased weakness and a decline of fully 1d. per rupee has been established. So far as can be seen this is in no way due to any new feature in the market, but merely the result of the adverse influences which we have noticed as being at work for some time back, viz :—the absence of Private Bills and the relapse in Sterling rates in China. According to the latest advices from Shanghai and Hongkong the season there is now all but over, and at the rates quoted it would pay to send Silver to this side a course which, we fancy, will be ere long resorted to. To add to the weakness there has also been a decidedly better demand for Bank Bills here to-day, and should this continue the probability of a further considerable fall in the value of the Rupee is all the greater. We call :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 7⅞d. per Rupee	
Do 6 months' sight.....1s. 8d.	,,
redits 3 ,, ...1s. 8 1/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...1s. 8 1-16 to 1d.	,,

On Calcutta business is reported to have been done to-day at ¼ premium ; 60 days sight is still nominally 9-16 per cent premium.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER the position has in no wise changed. There are no buyers and values cannot be reliably quoted.

The SHARE MARKET has shown rather more activity to-day, an increased business has been done, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we have in some instances to quote an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 40 owing to the talked of removal of the Cotton Green to Mazagon.

COTTON is dull with no improvement in the demand for export. Small stocks and the local demand, however, still support rates which from present appearances are not likely to undergo much change until supplies are more liberal.

FREIGHTS are unaltered. For Liverpool steamer rates are £1-10 for Wheat and £1 13-9 for Cotton. There is still no sailing ship on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, but the feeling is, if anything, a shade steadier for Grey Goods.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 30th September, 1876.

	Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		69,547	15	0
Merchandize		2,27,464	0	0
Telegraph		655	0	0
Municipal Trains		490	0	0
	Total Rs.....	2,98,208	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles	Total Rs.....	2,51,813	3	5
Increase		46,393	11	7

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 30th September, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	53,79,313	14	6
Other Deposits	65,02,332	14	0
Cash Credits	5,78,767	6	0
Post Bills	2,310	7	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	1,79,62,754	10	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	87,26,769	10	8
Govt. Securities	37,32,186	15	0
Loans	9,13,623	9	4
Account of Credits	8,20,014	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	34,34,027	1	0
Dead stock	2,21,701	0	9
Bills of Exchange	10,52,051	4	7
Due by other Banks	53,961	0	0
Rs.	1,79,62,754	10	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP BEN NEVIS, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Mackie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BRIG VESTA, 88 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Dew, with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALEM, 618 tons, Captain G. F. Machin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with two hundred and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S. AMY DORA, 1,107 tons, Captain J. Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (August 6th) via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,065 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and three second-class and three hundred and forty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP GILBERT THOMSON,—tons, Captain T. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 15th), with a cargo of 1,200 tons coal, 66 packages sodawater bottles and 30,000 bricks. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Edward Bates and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain W. B. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Venice (September 8th), calling at Suez and Aden, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—994 packages piece goods, 45 bales twist, 17 cases books, 17 boxes silver bars, 2 boxes corks specie, 15 packages roots, 20 barrels flour, and many other packages merchandize.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain G. D. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Surg, Major F. G. Joynt, M. D., and three servants, Mr. G. D. Inverality and servant, Major L. Messurier, Mr. H. T. Purcell and servant, Lieut. Wright and two servants, Condr. and Mrs. Colbeney and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rameh und-e Mahadew and two children, and Barrack Master J. Lewis and six children. For different ports—Thirty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Vingorla (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee, Oct 2.
	Travancore (s)	Anderson	Venice, Sept 8.
6	Amy Dora (s)	Stephen	Shields, Aug 6.
	Zante (s)	Shilston	Liverpool, Sept 9.
	Gilbert Thompson..	Watson	Liverpool, May 15.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandavee, Oct 4.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

Ship Ben Nevis, Mackie, for Calcutta.
Barque Fathe Salem, Machin, for Calcutta.
Brig Vestal, Nacoda, to Dew.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday.—Steamer Avoca, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kattywar and Kurrachee.
Ship City of Boston, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
2	Madras (s)	Pollock	Kyouk Phyoo, Sept 27.
	Lord Strathnairn ...	Sinclair	New Port, June 12.
	Palmyra	Tomarty	Masulipatam, Sept 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
2	Sirius (s)	.....	.....
	City of London (s)...	.....	.....
	Bunheer (s)	.....	.....
	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Marian Moore	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
4	Meinam (s)	.....	Marseilles.
	Canara (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—336 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Trentham Hall s—2 casks hardware; Bhic o Sahba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—30 boxes tinned plates, Ameroodin Fazulally; 250 cases old tom and 150 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 9,439 plates hard spelter, Ghellabhoy Hawji; 60 cases yellow metal sheathing, R L Southern and Co; 50 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya.
India s—225 cases old tom, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Lombardy s—50 cases copper sheets, Hurrypursad Suntookram.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—142 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—120 cwts coir yarn, Madewjee Ghela; 3 bales wool and 35 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 91 cwts wheat, Wheatley, Madden and Co; 115 bales cotton, Cooverjee Nursey; 52 bales cotton, Coovrjee Lilladhur; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 820 cwts wheat, Rozmida Meherally Allyraza; 52 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 16 bales hides, Mahomedal y Abdoola and Co; 21 bales hides, V R R M Moorgapa Chetty and Co; 30 bales rags, Antoba Eswanjee; 66 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—9½ cwts cardamoms, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 29 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Fooroo Goder; 6 bales hides, Esmail Peeradins; 29 bales hides and skins, Momed Ally and Co; 15 bales skins, Sir Charles, Forbes and Co; 32 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osmanally Taragon Nagoor Meera and Co; 6½ cwts E teeth, Moolchand Jeevraj; 7¼ cwts E teeth, Khamjee Veerjee; 2 cwts E teeth, Lowjee Heerjee; 13 bundles E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mamed; 7 cases tinnaw, Mahamed Allana.

FOR VENICE.

Avoca s—14 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Avoca s—30 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Avoca s—10 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s—10 tins castor oil, C Grondona.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 44 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.
Avoca s—92 bags coffee, P and O Co.
Bokhara s—9 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HULL.

Whitehall—18,906 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s—1,000 bales jute, and 34 bales skins, P and O Co.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 6 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Aug. 21 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
21 Roman Empire, ship, Rostard, from Cardiff.
26 Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, from Cardiff.
Sept. 15 Harald Harfagar, ss, Helberg, from Cardiff.
17 Japan, s, Vangever, from Sea.
20 Hydaspis, ss, Barrett, from London.
20 Formose, barque, Daviand, from Cardiff.
21 Teaser, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
22 Tartar, ss, Johnson, from Singapore.
22 Wiltunga S. Dredger, Riddick, from Glasgow.
22 Egeria, ss, Poulson, from Shanghai.
22 Siam, ss, Haselwood, from Shanghai.
23 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
23 Misir, E. ss, Mahomed, from Berbara.
23 Anadyr, ss, Butler, from Marseilles.
24 Larlington, ss, Garrick, from Batavia.
24 Glamorgan, ss, Lawe, from Bombay.
25 Sindh, ss, Rapstel, from Shanghai.
25 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
26 Merkara, ss, Ballatine, from London.
26 Sumatra, ss, Lunham, from Singapore.
27 Dorunda, ss, Tampleton, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20 Hydaspis, ss, Barrett, to Bombay.
21 Japan, ss, Vangever, to Batavia.
22 Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, to Calcutta.
22 Tartar, ss, Johnson, to Portsaid.
22 Siam, ss, Haselwood, to London.
23 Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, to Calcutta.
23 Egeria, ss, Poulson, to London.
23 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Venice.
23 Anadyr, ss, Butler, to China.
24 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, to Macalla.
24 Lorrington, ss, Garrick, to Marseilles.
24 Glamorgan, ss, Laws, to Liverpool.
26 Sindh, ss, Rapstel, to Mauritius.
27 Merkara, ss, Ballatine, to Calcutta.
27 Sunat a, ss, Lunham, to London.
27 Dorounda, ss, Tampleton, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Harald Harfagar, ss, Helburg, from Cardiff.
Formose, barque, Daviand, from Cardiff.
Teaser, H. M. G boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Wiltunga S. Dredg r, Riddick, from Glasgow.
Misir E., ss, Mahomed, from Berbara.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.

HIGH COURT.—7TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honorable SIR. CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

348-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—H Maxwell and others vs Pudumsey Lukhumsey and others—K Morojee.
227-76—Ananchand and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In person.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 1866 and in the matter of Composition Deed of Dadabhoy Rustomjee—Dewcoverbai, Petitioner—Macfarlane.—Jefferson and Payne for D Rustomjee.)

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

Admiralty Suit No 1-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and others vs Canjee Bhimjee and others—Lynch and Tobin.
627-74—In person—Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee vs Navazbai and others—In person.

LONG CAUSE.

565-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee vs Navazbai and others—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Lewis, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Pate, Col, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, from Baroda.

OCTOBER 5.

Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay General Duty, from leave, from Sea.
Freeman, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on transfer, from England.
Williams, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dept, from leave, from England.
Baker, Major, Bengal 6th Cavalry, from furlough, from England

OCTOBER 6.

Wergo, Lieut, Bombay 6th Belooch, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 6.

Joynt, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Steers, Capt, Bombay R A, on sick leave, to Poona.
Lewis, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Freeman, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on transfer, to Mhow.
Werge, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Belooch, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Baker, Major, Bengal 6th Cavalry, to join, to Sitapore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 21st September 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions :—

Personal Staff—Lt Col R Preston, 44th Regt, to be H E's Mily Secy, vice Col G T Tough, whose five years tenure of Staff employ has expired, dated 16th Sept 1876.

Col G T Tough, late Mily Secy, to be Aide-de-Camp, temporarily, dated 16th Sept 1876.

2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment—Sub Lt Arthur Adye to be Lt, subject to approval by H Majesty, dated 13th June 1874.

Sub-Lt Henry Bourchier Fowler to be Lt, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 13th June 1874.

30th Native Infantry—Capt W G C Halkett is permitted to retain the supernumerary Adjt on promotion, dated 9th Sept 1876.

Brevet—Lt-Col Talbot Ashley Cox, 1st Batn 3rd Regt (the Buffs), having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be so by Brevet, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to H M's approval, date 12th July 1877.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lt P F M Baddeley to be Capt, from the 16th Aug 1876.

1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers—Lt C F Bovill to be Capt, from the 12th Sept 1875.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt C H St Paul to be Capt, from the 16th Aug 1876.

The following officers of the Army Medl Dept, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgn Genl for duty with troops as may be requ red :—

Surgns Majs—J H Ross, M B, A Guthrie, M D, J Tulloch, M D, E L Hifferman, H Sherlock, J Wood, J Watts, C M Jessop, H Kelsall, S Fuller, W Collis, H F Paterson, M D, J Davis, W Graves, J A Illingwor h, A F S Clarke, M D, G N Irvine, M D, and W Creyk, M D.

Surgeons—J M'Creery, H C Gillespie, M D, J Hector, M B, W A Duke, E Townsend, M D, R C Parkinson, R deLa C Corbett, M D, F Lyons, M D, J Riddick, J A McCrack n, M D, J Coats, M B, J G Williamson, R Exham, J B Wilson, M D, G D N Leake, J W O'M Martin, M B, E G R Ward, E H Joynt, M D, R Blood, M D, R Drury, M D, and W C Grant, M B.

Lt Col J B Saunders, late 4 h European Lt Cavy, doing duty at the Convalescent Depôt, Landour, is transferred to H M Service for general duty, and is to join at the latter station on the 1st Nov next.

The following Order is confirmed as a temporary measure :—

29th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Aug 1876, appointing Capt F R C Voyle, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lieut Wyndham to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the 25th July 1876, vice Clutterbuck.

The following Orders are confirmed :

Umballa Station Order, dated the 14th Sept 1876, directing Vet Surgn C Pencivall, 11th Hussars, to afford veterinary aid to the horses of Head Quarters, and A and C batteries A Bgde R H A, with effect from the 28th Aug 1876, vice Vety Surgn J Ferris, R H A, on duty at Simla.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 9th Sept 1876, directing Surgn R L Datt, M D, to proceed to Nya Doomka and take medical charge of the right wing 42nd N I.

72nd Highlander—Regtl Order, dated the 11th Sept 1876, appointing Lt R L Milne to perform the duties of acting Adjt, vice Lt F W Holland, deceased.

8th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Sept 1876, appointing Capt A Lyall, Offg 1st Wing Sirdh, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A Fisbe, proceeded on leave.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Aug 1876, making the following appointments consequent on Maj A Tulloch having joined his appointment of Offg 2nd in Comd :—

Capt A B Clare, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, October 3.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon James Anderson Laing, M D, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Bellary, during the employment of Surgn A M Brandfoot on other duty or until further orders.

H Forter, Superintendent Insp of Schools, 2nd Divn, permitted to reside within the period of his leave.

The services of Mr L McIver, of the Mad Civil Service, Asst Comr in British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The appointment, by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras of Mr A REW Beghie to act as Dep Registrar of the Court Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr W Morgan on leave or until further orders, is confirmed.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent at Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt, has obtained leave of absence for two months in extension of the Examination leave granted him under Order, the 17th March 1876 and notified in the "Gazette" of the 4th April 1876.

Mr H Sewell, Actg Collr and Mag of the Dist of Vizhinopoly, is granted privilege leave for twenty days, from or after the 15th proximo, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E Fawcett, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, is granted privilege leave for two months, from or after the 10th proximo, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Genl G Smith, Indian Medl Dept, is granted privilege leave of absence fourteen days from the 2nd proximo, or date of departure.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col H F Grove, of the S C, Supt of Army Schools, on furlough on private affairs two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

WILSON—September 27th, at Bhawulpore, Helen Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. R. E. Wilson, I. C. S., aged 23 years.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for His Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and party during His Excellency's tour through Cashmere, Peshawur, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Delhi should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.

O. T. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Simla, 29th September 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

AT the time the mail which arrived on Thursday left home, Lord Derby's vigorous and skilful defence of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government seems to have had the immediate effect of stilling the tumultuous agitation of popular feeling in England excited by artistic pictures of Bulgarian horrors. It is possible that the Ministers, before Parliament broke up, made too light of atrocities of the reality of which they could not but be incredulous. The Opposition, however, have since the recess began committed the equally serious error of making too much of them. The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, pardonably indignant at having his word doubted, strained every device of the literary art to make his descriptions of the Turk's foul misdeeds as black as possible; and meaner artists, envious of the sensation his letters created, hastened to follow in his footsteps. Then was seen the strange spectacle of the *Times*, which generally takes rational views of foreign politics, playing second fiddle day after day to the *Daily News*, the two fiddles having only one string between them. It was the holiday season, and the extravagances of popular sentiment could not be corrected by sober discussion in Parliament, so the press had everything its own way, the pulpit echoed the furious outcries of the press, and the whole nation was quickly worked up to a pitch of humanitarian fanaticism which must have delighted the Russians and provoked the scorn of other European nations. Then the Achilles of the Opposition, no longer able to restrain his love of fighting, and fancying he saw a chance of regaining political power, rushed into the fray with his pamphlet on Bulgarian horrors and stimulated the popular frenzy to fever heat. The Bulgarian pamphlet is in many respects the best thing Mr. Gladstone has ever written. Since Burke published his Reflections on the French Revolution no political pamphlet of equal vehemence and power has been written in the English language. But after admiring the genius of the writer, one cannot help admitting that, though he may be an excellent Friend of Humanity, he is a very unsafe guide in politics. He may be fairly described as a modern Peter the Hermit urging the Christian nations of Europe to a new crusade against the Turks. But his remedies for the woes of Eastern Christians are quite unpractical. He talks of making the Turks clear out of Bulgaria, bag and baggage, and of creating a chain of autonomous Christian States under the protection of the Great Powers south of the Danube. This, he must be well aware, is the object aimed at by all English Ministers, but the difficulty is to maintain the integrity of Turkey, which, as regards the suzerainty of the Sultan, is admitted by Mr. Gladstone himself to be essential, and yet at the same time to break up the *status quo* existing before the war in the provinces of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. Mr. Grant Duff shrewdly asks what extent of country Mr. Gladstone means by Bulgaria, since most of the so called Bulgarians horrors have been committed in Roumelia, and the expulsion of Turkish officials from Roumelia would mean their expulsion from Europe. The Turks themselves would object to such a summary execution, and they have shown that they have in case of need generals who can plan and soldiers who can fight. Then, what limits can be set to the jealousies and divisons of the Great Powers, as soon as a serious attempt is made to give effect to those philanthropical resolutions in which their "concert" ends? Mr. Gladstone, in the interval between the publication of his pamphlet and the delivery of his speech at Greenwich, seems to have become convinced of the feebleness and vagueness of his own recommendations for the settlement of the Eastern Question. He was also, probably, irritated at the attitude taken by Lord Hartington and the Whig section of the Opposition, who, faithful to the policy of Lord Palmerston, refused to join in the unreflecting denunciations of Turkey and the Turks which found favour with the mob. It may be that these motives impelled him to make his rash declaration at Greenwich, that he would welcome the intervention of any Power in Turkey to put a stop to Turkish atrocities. But another and stronger motive may have prompted this wild and foolish invitation to Russia to do what she is only too well inclined to do of her own accord. Mr. Gladstone has been haunted for the last twenty years by the ghost of the Crimean War. He can never forget—he is constantly repenting the confession—that, as a member of the Aberdeen Ministry, he was responsible for a war of which in his heart he could not wholly approve, and into which the Ministry was dragged by the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Palmerston. It is evident that Mr. Gladstone has brooded over his share in the war till he is almost of Mr. Bright's and Mr. Lowe's opinion, that England is stopping the march of civilization in not letting Russia have Constantinople. At all events, he practically said at Greenwich that the object of the Crimean War was to establish the concerted action of the European Powers in the affairs of Turkey, and that this action can be best attained now by letting Russia have her own way. Now, the real object of the Crimean War was to show that England would at any time take up arms rather than let Russia settle the Eastern Question after her own fashion. This, at least, is the popular interpretation in England of the purpose of a war the policy of which, whatever Mr. Bright may say, is still dear to the English people. It was regarded, then, as an unpardonable sin for a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's rank to let himself be so carried away by his feelings as to play into the hands of Russia, and his speech at Greenwich produced a feeling of dismay among all but his most reckless supporters, for the British nation, when in its sober senses, knows that there is not much to choose, even from a humanitarian point of view, between Circassian and Cossack. Lord Derby, therefore, had an easy task to accomplish in putting the policy of the Government in a favourable light before the public. He showed, by a simple comparison of dates, that the Ministry could in no way be held responsible for having given either moral or material support to the authors of the Bulgarian atrocities, and he even ventured upon giving a tolerably successful defence of the conduct of the Turkish Government in this matter. Then, in measured, dignified, and slightly contemptuous language he reminded the deputation that had addressed him that humanity itself may be exaggerated into a vice when it makes the people of a great country forget that the paramount duty of a Government is to watch over the national interests. He succinctly defined British interests in the East in the bold phrase—"The last word of the Eastern Question is, Who shall have Constantinople?"—and he intimated in no obscure language to all whom it might concern that Lord Beaconsfield's Government would take care those interests were upheld. He aided his speech with an appeal to the nation not to embarrass the Government by appearing to be careless what might become of Turkey; and he might have pointed out that the outbreak of spasmodic philanthropy in England has already encouraged the Russians practically to invade Servia and wage war openly against the Turks. Lord Derby's speech was the speech of a statesman who wills energetically and knows what he wills in the East, while that of Mr. Gladstone was the speech of a man who is only fit for a monastery. Nothing could be more marked than the revulsion of feeling consequent on the Foreign Secretary's speech. The whole nation appeared to become conscious that it had made a fool of itself. The *Times* collapsed at once, and, while professing to believe that public opinion had made a convert of Lord Derby, began itself to trim its sails so as to catch the rising breeze of popular sentiment in favour of the Conservative Government. The *Daily News*, more honest and more fanatical, continues to denounce Lords Beaconsfield and Derby; and no doubt the writers in the *Daily News* and the *Spectator*, with Mr. E. A. Freeman and the rest of the shrieking sisterhood of sentimental politicians, will go on trying to spur their dead horse for some time to come. But the nation has rallied to the support of the Government, and the conversion of many a Liberal to Toryism will date from Mr. Gladstone's declaration at Blackheath that he would not object to see Russian troops occupying the provinces of European Turkey. The *Daily News* of the 13th September tried to scare its readers with a new bugbear by publishing a Berlin telegram from one of its correspondents affirming that Lord Derby's speech had disgusted and offended the Germans. But it is too ridiculous to suppose that Bismarck would do anything but laugh at the fuss made in England over the massacre of a few thousand Bulgarians. It is to be regretted that the London daily papers should have begun to publish partisan telegrams and letters to mislead their readers. Mr. Archibald Forbes, the *Daily News'* special at Belgrade, not satisfied with trying to suggest that the account given by the *Times'* special of the battle of Alexinatz was ridiculously exaggerated, has sent home very unfavourable accounts of the Red Cross work of Colonel Lloyd Lindsay and others, whose chief fault seems to have been that they took the *Times'* correspondent to the front and left Mr. Forbes behind. Really, the public may be excused if, in view of the exhibition of such paltry feelings of spite and jealousy, it begins to distrust the infallibility of those distinguished specials who have lately been the gods of the popular imagination.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 15TH SEPT.

LAST month's Board of Trade returns having proved relatively favourable, that is, not so gloomily unfavourable as those for several previous months, there is again a disposition in some quarters to augur more satisfactory results for the future. The chief decline shown in the exports was of linen goods, which are a comparatively small item of our total productions, while cotton manufactures were larger in quantity, and they are rightly considered the testing articles among English industries. As I have often said I think little of these occasional fluctuations; the main point is that the total of our exports, month by month, continues to decline, and it is quite clear we have not yet reached the lowest level. Whether when we have done so our recovery will be at the old rate of speed, or whether we shall then find that our foreign rivals will recover much faster than we shall are the chief considerations now. It is of no use concealing that the rapid development which American manufactures are making has excited the most serious fears as to our supremacy among those Englishmen who have visited the Philadelphia Exhibition. They seem to have been struck with astonishment at the pitch of excellence which American goods have attained, not merely textiles, but hardware, and they have been writing letters, expressing their fears, incautiously, I think, and urging all who have not yet visited that display to cross the Atlantic without further ceremony. It is only surprising that these apprehensions were not excited long ago. One would have thought that the loss of the American market and the increasing competition by United States goods in Canada, South America and elsewhere would long since have led English merchants to suspect there was something wrong. If they did, they never communicated their fears to the manufacturers, who seem to have always had a notion that what little prosperity their American rivals enjoyed was solely due to the vicious system of protection existing, and that forced into unhealthy vitality by such means, the respective industries would wither as soon as the artificial support was withdrawn. If this was their idea they are now rudely undeceived. The returned visitors from the Philadelphia Exhibition report that protection may have been necessary for American manufacturers once, but is not necessary now; and the manufacturers themselves see this, and are fast becoming advocates of low tariffs and free trade, believing that they would benefit thereby. The truth is that the Americans have employed the last few years in so perfecting appliances for the saving of manual labour that they can produce cheaply and rapidly without fear of being paralysed by sudden strikes of the men, and they have also shown such unity and determination in dealing with their "hands" that the latter have accepted lower wages with a readiness never shown in England. English makers are thus doubly disadvantaged; they have neither the mechanical contrivances for dispensing with manual work, nor the mastery over their men which would enable them to take contracts on moderate terms in full reliance on their ability to carry the work through to completion. This being so, the vague talk with which the writers of recent letters generally conclude their remarks, about the energy and spirited enterprise of English men is singularly out of place. It is the want of these qualities, or, what comes to the same thing, the possession of them by other manufacturers in a superior degree that has made us fall behind; and the first thing to be done is to take a leaf out of our competitors' books, and seek to rival them in the two particulars I have named as their distinguishing advantages. How far our working men would relish the introduction, right and left, of mechanical improvements which would help to render them "one too many" in the world, I do not like to say, and I greatly question whether our manufacturers have even now the pluck to persevere in the teeth of their determined opposition.

Meanwhile I take the following as the latest illustration of the spirit with which United States millowners are improving their opportunities. They are making a determined effort to regain their hold of the China market, a hold which, as respects certain goods, they nearly lost a few years back. Messrs. A. A. Row and Brothers, of New York, shipped a fortnight ago on board the Golden State, loading for China about 4,500 bales of domestics, of which the larger part consists of cotton drills, and the remaining portion of 4-4 sheetings. This is believed to be much the largest single shipment of American cotton fabrics direct to China since the war, and it is hoped the transaction indicates the speedy recovery of the comparatively liberal exports of American goods to China which was experienced in former years. American drills, if I am not mistaken, once had an excellent position in the Chinese markets, but were "cut out" by Lancashire about the time of the Civil War fourteen years ago. Now the tables are turned and New England is seeking to out-manœuvre and outbid Old. We shall see if she will succeed without Lancashire making a desperate effort to retain her ground.

The accounts of the American cotton crop have the usual characteristic at this season of being adverse to full yield owing to the sudden appearance of worm or some other pest. Doubtless they are exaggerated or at least partial. Thus the lower portion of Texas is said to have suffered seriously, where the rains have been excessive, but other districts of that State are doing unprecedentedly well, so much so that Galveston correspondence estimates these will make good the loss elsewhere. Again, Georgia reports only half a crop in some quarters from drought and rust, while Alabama accounts are conflicting, the third crop of worms being said to have committed sad havoc in some localities. South Carolina sends favourable intelligence and the outlook is called very good. The New Orleans Prices Current state that the accounts are discouraging. The worms have done considerable damage in Alabama and are reported in the Mississippi Valley generally. Thus far, it is stated, most damage has been done by excessive rains after drought, causing the shedding and rotting of balls. The long crop estimates which were common a few weeks ago are now in consequence slightly reduced. Such as they are, however, and although so contradictory that when a balance is taken a fair average crop may be said to result; these reports have had some effect on the cotton market here, which has been firm with occasional upward movements. This does not improve the position of the Lancashire manufacturers who find themselves obliged to buy raw material at a relatively high price, while foreign markets are relegating any better; but such has been their fate on many recent occasions, and as they will do nothing of themselves to mend matters by reducing production or its cost, I fear they are not entitled to any thing even so barren as sympathy. It is greatly to be apprehended that the additions to the export of cotton goods last month to certain markets have been swollen by shipments on account of makers

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SPECIAL MISSION TO THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH OCT.

Colonel Colley, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, accompanied by Major Upperton, left Simla on the 2nd instant on a special mission to Khelat. Colonel Colley takes a letter to the Khan about arranging a meeting with the Viceroy in Sind. It is considered strange that the Viceroy's letter was not transmitted through Major Sandeman.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BISHOPRIC OF CALCUTTA.

LONDON, 6TH OCT.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon Johnson has accepted the vacant See of Calcutta.

THE CZAR'S NOTE.

Nothing positive has transpired with respect to the Czar's letter of the 2nd instant, to the Emperor Francis of Austria; neither is there anything of importance from the seat of war in Servia. Latest advices from Gr'ahovo state that the Prince Nikita remains quiescent.

LONDON, 5TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	½.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	86½.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106.
Bar Silver .... 52.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£19,875,000 ... Dec. £1,187,500
Bills Discounted	£15,937,500 ... Dec. £62,500
Bullion	£34,750,000 ... Dec. £125,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities .. 60¼.
Arrivals.—Cartvale and Stornaway.

LINE REPORTS.—6TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—6TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., barometer 83, barometer 29·83.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. S. W. 2, thermometer 83, barometer 29·93.

MANGALORE, 9-53 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E. N., S. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E.; thermometer 90, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5-20 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. light, thermometer 85.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant with the English mails of 15th September, brought seventeen boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 45,000, from Southampton.

THE result of the adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Margary Memorial Fund, held at Shanghai on the 4th September, was that, after a long discussion, a resolution was finally carried that the memorial should take the form of a Monumental Cross, to be designed in accordance with the amount of the subscription forthcoming. A committee was formed to collect subscriptions and obtain suitable designs to be submitted to a subsequent meeting.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, we notice, has left London for Turkey to visit the scenes of the atrocities in Bulgaria. The energy and determination of the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal could not be displayed in a more striking manner than this, but he must have undertaken a journey, so perilous to a man of his age, against the advice of his friends, though, probably, those in India who are acquainted with his habits will not be surprised to hear of what he has done.

LORD LYTTON'S Fuller Minute must have attracted considerable attention even in the English provinces. We find the following remarks in a leader in the *Bath Journal*:—"The matter now is a public scandal, and we have no doubt will on calmer reflection be regretted by even Lord Lytton himself. But what is done cannot be undone, and if a Governor act unwisely in so public a manner, even a retractation of or regret for the act will not mend the matter. No one can doubt that the authority of the magistracy has received a blow, but the worst hurt is to that of the Viceroy himself, who will have lost prestige as wanting in the best qualities of a ruler. We feel sure that Lord Northbrook would never have so laid himself open to animadversion."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* as follows regarding the Indian Staff Corps:—"It is not the case as was, I observe, stated by one of your contemporaries a few days ago that henceforth cadets for the Indian service will be appointed at once to their several Staff Corps without having to go through the vexatious and costly process of joining a line regiment. But it is the fact that to meet the pressing want of Staff officers in Madras and Bombay, a batch of Sandhurst cadets are, in order to meet this temporary exigency, to be sent to India to join the Staff Corps direct; and the cadets now at Sandhurst are being invited to volunteer for the purpose. A special and temporary cessation of the rule has been made to meet a special and temporary necessity."

REMARKING on the contemplated clause in the new Civil Procedure Bill, exempting the salaries of Government servants and railway employés from attachment under civil process, the *Pioneer* thinks that the banks will be sufferers, but that the servants themselves will be "hit harder" than the banks. The servants will have the fear of arrest if they omit to pay up the instalments on their loans due to the banks, but the proposed change will be more equitable than the existing power held by the banks. Does the *Pioneer* think that the habit of borrowing, which is common in the Punjab and N. W. Provinces, and so very easy a matter from the number of small banks in those localities, has made Government servants reckless, and that they will try to "hit the banks hard" on the first opportunity?

WE are given to understand that there have been frequent instances lately of the European and native inhabitants of the cantonment of Deesa being plundered in their houses at night. It would appear that there is but little systematic police surveillance, as all that parties residing there have to rely on is the protection afforded them by watchmen termed *puggies*, which, it is understood, means *trackers*, and who are engaged privately; these, together with such regular police as are there, are chiefly drawn from the classes who come under suspicion of being the thieves themselves in most instances, or at all events are frequently suspected of being concerned in, or indifferent to, the commission of robberies. It is said that within a space of about six weeks an equal number of burglaries have been attempted, in addition to several attempts upon native houses, some of them successful, and that the only means of dealing with the thieves is to track them up in each case with the object of catching them, if possible, to prevent those concerned in each case being again concerned in other instances, a process which is unique in its way. The Government should send down Captain Daniell to look into matters.

At the late meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council, Mr. Mitchell asked "whether Government are aware that the Lord Bishop of Colombo has been exercising jurisdiction in Ceylon, when the Letters Patent granting him authority have not been published in the *Gazette* or otherwise, and if, in the opinion of Government, he is acting legally in thus exercising jurisdiction, also, whether the Letters Patent of the present Bishop, or the conditions attaching thereto, differ in any way from those granted to Dr. Chapman on the creation of the see," and if so, in what respect. The Colonial Secretary in reply said that Government believed that the Bishop had been acting legally. The Bishop had received the Letters Patent which were the same, the Secretary believed, as the Letters Patent granted to former Bishops of Ceylon. The question had been referred to the Bishop who was then absent from Colombo, and the Governor had no doubt that the Bishop would take the opportunity of publishing the documents, and would enable him to lay the papers before the Council. The point is not, therefore, yet settled. Meantime Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion and undertook to wait for the papers promised.

THE following Swat news is taken from the Lahore paper:—"The Akhoond continues in a weak and precarious state of health, but has notwithstanding displayed the natural energy of his personal character by summoning an assemblage of all the leading chiefs and notables, to whom he gave his farewell blessing and advice, and earnestly commended the charge and protection of his youngest son who is a minor, but whom he, with their consent and approval, has nominated to be his *de facto* successor. He forcibly dwelt upon the impolicy and danger of so acting as to come into hostile collison with the Rulers of India and Affghanistan, the sound policy of keeping on good and peaceful terms with them, and the urgent necessity for suppressing disunion and internal feuds in the cause of 'Islam,' which was now dangerously threatened by the rapid and aggressive progress of Russia in Central Asia. Virulent cholera is prevalent at Jellalabad, Dhukka, at the head of the Khyber Pass, Lalpoora, and Candahar in Affghanistan. Numbers of people are daily dying from it, and the alarm is so great that the majority of the residents of those places have left their homes and fled into the neighbouring hills. There are no means of testing the actual loss of life, which is however reported to be very great; and in the absence of all sanitary and remedial measures, there is little hope of the mortality abating or the scourge being stamped out."

A CASE of considerable interest to the contributories of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank is at present being heard before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court. The action is brought by one Mahomed Ismail, alleged to be a man of straw, against Meer Goolam Baba Khan a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat, and against the London Bank, to obtain a declaration by the Court that Meer Goolam Baba is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 52,150 in respect of a claim for calls upon 655 shares of the London Bank. The plaintiff states that the shares really belonged to the first defendant, and that he was a mere nominee and trustee for him, and as such was entitled to be indemnified against the Bank's claim. The first defendant, on the other hand, stated that he was never interested in any shares of the Bank either on his own behalf or on behalf of any person whatever. He admitted that in September 1864, induced by the misrepresentations, used by Mr. McEwen, chairman and one of the promoters of the Bank, he signed an application for 2,000 shares; but stated that he soon after withdrew it on learning that the Bank was a fraudulent concern got up by people of bad character, one of whom was Allarakhia Peerbhoy, whom he (Meer Goolam Baba) knew to be a swindler. He further stated that this suit was got up against him at the instigation of his brother-in-law, Meer Syed Allum Khan, Nawab of Baila, who was on hostile terms with him, and in collusion with the agent to the official liquidators. He therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs to be paid by the plaintiff and the London Bank, in collusion with which, and for whose benefit, it was instituted. The details of the case will be found in another column.

A REMARKABLE circumstance occurred at the time of the death of the late Mr. George Smith at Aleppo, some details of which we give below, which we copy from the *Times*:—

A letter has been received at the British Museum from Mr. Skene, Her British Majesty's Consul at Aleppo. It bears date from that city the 21st ult., and was written after the funeral of the eminent Assyrian scholar and explorer, at which, as stated in the letter from the *Times*, printed in our issue of Saturday last, from Mr. John Parsons, and dated from Aleppo the 23rd inst., Consul Skene himself officiated. The Consul's communication quite confirms Mr. Parson's account, but adds no fresh details. A letter of a later date from Mr. Skene to Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities at the Museum, is on its way. A most striking coincidence in this letter be mentioned without comment. A young German Assyriologist of the highest promise, Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, is now for the second time in this country, having been sent, as on his former visit, by the King of Saxony to study the arrowheaded inscriptions in the British Museum. During his former stay here last year, which was noticed at the time in our columns, Dr. Delitzsch and Mr. George Smith naturally became fast friends, and the Leipsic *savant* and his brother Hermann were chosen by Mr. Smith to introduce to German readers his "Chaldean Account of Genesis," which has accordingly just been published at Leipsic under their joint editorship. On the 19th, the day of Mr. George Smith's death, Dr. Delitzsch was on his way to the house of Mr. William St. Chad Boscawen, who is also a rising Assyriologist, and has been Mr. Smith's substitute at the British Museum ever since that gentleman started on his third expedition to the East. Mr. Boscawen resides in Victoria-road, Kentish-Town, and in passing the end of Cecgeland-road, in which Mr. George Smith lived, and within about a stone's throw of the house, his German friend and translator says he suddenly heard a most piercing cry, which thrilled him to the marrow, "Herr Dr. Delitzsch." The time—for as soon as he had got over the shock he looked at his watch—was between 6-45 and 7 p.m. Mr. Parson's gives the hour of Mr. Smiths death at 6 p.m. Dr. Delitzsch, who strongly disavows any superstitious leanings was ashamed to mention the circumstance to Mr. Boscawen on reaching that gentleman's house, although on his return home he owns that his nervous apprehensions of some mournful event in his own family found relief in tears, and that he recorded all the facts in his note-book that same night. Dr. Delitzsch told the story on the 5th inst. at our informant's breakfast table, with all the circumstances mentioned above, including the hour at which he heard the shrill cry. He distinctly denied having been thinking of Mr. George Smith at the time.

THE *Levant Herald*, which has re-appeared after its suspension by the Turkish Government, in recording the death of the eminent Assyriologist, Mr. G. Smith, in its issue of the 4th September says:—"

Mr. Smith left Constantinople about six months ago for Bagdad, with a firman of authorization from the Porte, being accompanied by Mr. Mathewson, formerly of the English Post Office here, as general assistant. From Bagdad he proceeded to the Assyrian sites, but in consequence, partly of the disturbed state of the country arising out of commotion among the nomad tribes, and more especially on account of the prevalence of plague, he was unable on this occasion to follow up his explorations with any practical result. These causes brought the expedition to a standstill; and as Mr. Smith was suffering seriously in health, he at length reluctantly determined to return to England, with the hope of resuming his efforts at a more propitious opportunity. Mr. Smith had experienced very bad results from having had twice to endure all the inconvenience and danger of a strict Asiatic quarantine, and when he left Bagdad for Aleppo he was physically weak, though in good courage and spirits. The journey, however, told severely upon him, and he broke down, and was unable to ride any longer when at last he reached a village called Ekiedjie, 15 miles on this side of the Euphrates, and 70 miles distant from Aleppo. Leaving a servant with Mr. Smith, Mr. Mathewson pushed on to obtain assistance at Aleppo whither Mr. Smith was eventually conveyed in a litter. He was unhappily so exhausted that he died at 6 o'clock in the evening of the day after his arrival at Aleppo, i.e., on Wednesday. The following extract is from the *Times*:—On Friday, the 8th inst., the day after the paragraph announcing the confirmation of Mr. Smith's death appeared in *The Times*, it occurred to a mutual friend of the deceased *savant* and of Professor Oppert, the great French Assyriologist, to telegraph the sad tidings to the latter gentleman at the International Congress of Orientalists, then in session at St. Petersburg. From advices just to hand, it appears that the message reached Professor Oppert at the very moment when he was about to speak in the Congress on the famous Daluze tablets brought to light by Mr. George Smith. Deeply moved, the Professor broke the news to the assembly, which visibly shared his grief, as he spoke of this fresh martyr to Science, dying as a soldier on the field of honour. He dwelt on the courage and indefatigable labour of the genial scholar who left his wife and six children to die a victim to his passion for knowledge. His name will always be connected with all new discoveries in the ever-widening field of cuneiform research. The generous tribute from one who was sometimes thought a slightly jealous rival of Mr. Smith's fame was very welcome to all present, and especially to Professor Douglas and the other English representatives of Oriental learning. Professor Oppert added that his brother Assyriologist's death would be felt as a heavy loss to British and European science. Those who read in *The Times* of Wednesday the Rev. A. H. Sayce's appeal on behalf of Mr. Smith's family will be glad to hear that Mr. J. W. Bosanquet has engaged Mr. William St. Chad Boscawen at the British Museum, to see through the press the deceased scholar's posthumous work on the Inscriptions of Sennacherib, and, besides meeting all the very heavy typographical and other costs of publication, will pay the author's family, by way of honorarium, 150 guineas.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR POLITICAL PREACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It struck me as I sat listening to the Bishop's political sermon that if his audience met him half way and by the usual methods signified their assent or dissent there would be no longer reason to say that public opinion does not exist in India. The Bishop is a better judge than I am; where the line should be drawn, but it is difficult to believe that the introduction of politics into the pulpit will not lead to open expression of opinion on the part of the congregation. Indeed, when his Lordship attacked the reputation of Lord Rasconsfield so unfairly, I could hardly prevent myself from crying "question."

But there is one public subject on which I believe nearly every European in Bombay, in spite of differences of creed, would be delighted to hear his Lordship enlarge, and that is, "the new European General Hospital;" and if the sermon were announced beforehand there would unquestionably be an overflowing congregation and a bumper collection.

But in order that his Lordship may speak with feeling on the subject let him prepare himself, say, by visiting some of the homes of the Poor Whites and run the risk of contracting typhoid, or let him go over the palatial quarters now being erected for the telegraph signallers and therein damage, perhaps, one of his episcopal legs, or let him walk through the commodious buildings erected as a shelter for the steeds of Government officials and get within an ace of being kicked by one of the screws that abide therein.

Surely in due season the Bishop's sounding proods will roll through the Cathedral aisles, and he will speak with burning indignation of the vile den in which our sick poor are housed and he will carry with him the feelings of every man, woman, and child present.

The conscience-stricken Governor and his scrifited henchmen who, providentially, I would hope, may be present, will straightway hold a Council; the morning papers will notify that the foundations of the new hospital will be at once laid, and the present miserable shed will be abandoned to the railway engineers who from the indications at Boree Bunder, seem already to have contemplated its reduction by siege and sap without avail.

Bombay, 5th October. NEMO.

BOMBAY.

RUSTAMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The following number of patients were treated during the last three months:—Male, 121; female, 192; children, 234. Parsee, 442; Hindoo, 49; Mussalman, 56. Cured, 483; absented, 39; remained, 25; total number 547.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Babajee Bickoo, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two domestic servants, named Munnia Peermull and Peermull Arjoona, in the employ of a Mrs. Jolliffe, were sentenced each by Mr. Nana Morojee, to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction for stealing knives, forks, table cloths, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 42, the property of Mrs. Jolliffe.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo goldsmith, named Dhondoo Suntoo, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on four separate charges of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust sundry gold ornaments belonging to four separate parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

ELECTION FOR WARD NO. 2.—It is announced officially that at the election held on the 26th ult., at the Arthur Crawford Markets, for a representative in the Municipal Corporation of Ward No. 2 (Market, Mandvie, and Chunkle) Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, solicitor, was duly elected by 30 votes, all having been given in his favour. The 30 votes were recorded as under:—Mahomedans, 20; Hindoos, 7; Parsees, 2; and Jews, 1; total 30.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a summons for an assault obtained by Mdlle. Eugénie Secunde against M. Petras was called on before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, but the defendant did not appear when called. As the European constable who served the summons was not in Court, the Magistrate directed a second summons to be issued returnable on Monday next, and said he would then issue a warrant if defendant failed to attend.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, named Chimma Gopal. Deceased, it appears, was admitted into the hospital last Tuesday between 3 and 4 P.M. She was accompanied by an old native woman who left the deceased in the hospital and soon after went away. On the deceased being examined by Mr. E. H Cook, the apothecary of the hospital, it was discovered that she was pregnant and had endeavoured to bring about abortion either herself or through other parties. The Coroner, after taking the evidence of Mr. Cook, the apothecary, adjourned the inquest to the afternoon of the 12th instant, to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

POONA FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—We hear that the examination of the Female Normal School in the city took place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last. The examination on all the three days was conducted by Colonel Waddington, the Educational Inspector of this District. The school is in a very flourishing condition and is becoming more and more popular with the higher casts in the city, who have perfect confidence in the able Lady Superintendent. At least three-fourths of the pupils passed in the various standards. The normal department has already supplied teachers for several district schools: these teachers are highly respected, and the demand for trained teachers is increasing. The Normal School supplies a want long felt—a place where teachers may be thoroughly trained to take charge of our district female schools. There is a Training School in connection with the Normal School, which acts as a feeder to the higher branch. This school is in the special charge of the Assistant Superintendent, a highly educated English lady. Of Mrs. Mitchell's qualifications as Superintendent we need say nothing. To her able and energetic, as well as sensible and judicious management, the Normal School owes its present high standing and success. Only a few years ago the movement was looked upon with suspicion by many of our high Hindu friends; they now speak of it in strong terms of approval. We feel sure that the way to make education popular is to show what it can do to elevate the women of the native community. The natives themselves are surprised as we said very recently, at the marvellous progress that is going on in female education in this city.—*Deccan Herald*.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

TANNA SPORTS.

THE Tanna Gymkhana sports, which will take place on the 9th and 10th inst., will be joined in by the regiments, police, peons, &c., in the district. On the first day, there will be a race (ahokras) 100 yards, a long jump, a hurdle race, ½ m., a three-legged race, a half-mile race, a putting the shot, 18 pr., a sack race (ahokras), and diving for pice. On the second day, there will be a race, 100 yards, a high jump, a steeple chase, ½ m., a race back to back, a wheelbarrow race, a sack race, a chatty race and a tug of war. The competitors will be the Tanna police and the sepoys of H. M.'s 7th N. I., stationed at Tanna. Picked sets of men from H. M.'s 4th Rifles, 10th N. I., and Marine Battalion are expected to compete with the Tanna men. The sports will commence at 4 o'clock P.M. on each day, and Tanna hopes to see her friends muster in force.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·858
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of the Air	81
Extent of cloudiness (the whole sky clear=0, all=10)	6·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of wind	NNW 28, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	243
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	0·00 "
" " year	59·04 "

EXECUTION AT THE JAIL.

ONE of the two men who were sentenced by Sir Charles Sargent, at the recent Criminal Sessions, to be hanged for murder, was executed yesterday. The carrying out of the sentence on the other man, Jeth Ramchunder, who was convicted of the murder of Tribhowandas Lalldas, a boy seven or eight years old, for the sake of a few rupees' worth of jewellery which the lad wore, has been defer . A largely signed memorial was sent to Government petitioning against this man's execution, on the ground that the evidence against him was solely of a circumstantial nature, and on Wednesday, the Sheriff received a telegram from the authorities, ordering the execution of the sentence to be deferred pending consideration of the representations made in his behalf. It is reported, however, that the prisoner has confessed himself the murderer of the boy, and we should fancy there is little chance of a reprieve. Certainly, if he did commit the most brutal crime of which he stands convicted, no man ever more richly deserved to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Luximon Rama, the man who was hanged yesterday, murdered his wife and his mother-in-law, having been prompted to commit the crime by a knowledge of his wife's faithlessness and a suspicion that her mother aided and abetted her immoral conduct. He stabbed both the women with a common table knife, and with such effect that one was killed instantaneously, while the other (his wife) died while being conveyed to the hospital. After he had gratified his revenge in this way, the prisoner walked quietly off, and gave himself up to a police sepoy, detailing the circumstances of the crime he had just previously committed. He appeared resigned to his fate throughout his trial and after his conviction, being almost constantly engaged in prayer. Yesterday morning, there were present within the gaol, besides the usual officials, (including Mr. Lake, the Superintendent, and Dr. Partridge, the Surgeon), only Dr. Blaney, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Mapp, Superintendent of the House of Correction, and the representatives of the local press. A large crowd of natives and a few Europeans assembled outside the gaol, but their morbid curiosity was not gratified to a very great extent, the scaffold being surrounded by a screen of matting, so high that only the head of the prisoner was visible as he stood on the platform, and after the drop fell nothing beyond the beam and the upper end of the tightened rope could be seen. About half-past seven, the prisoner was led, already pinioned, from the condemned cell, and the warrant for his execution was read by Mr. Lake. He listened quietly and respectfully while the document was being read, and merely asked at the close that his body should be given up to his friends. He then walked firmly between two warders on to the scaffold, and stood there uttering his prayers while the executioner adjusted the rope and pulled the white cap over his face. He was still praying audibly when the drop suddenly fell and his supplications and his sins were alike ended for ever. His legs and hands twitched convulsively a few times, and then the body hung perfectly still. The usual certificate of death by "judicial strangulation" having been given by the doctor, the body was allowed to hang for an hour and was then made over to the dead man's friends to be disposed of according to the *post mortem* observances peculiar to their caste and creed.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the municipal buildings, for the purpose of considering and settling the items of the municipal budget for the ensuing year. Captain Henry, presided, and the other members present were:—Dr. Blaney, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

A note by the Municipal Commissioner (Mr Pedder), which was read by the Clerk (Mr. Barrow), stated that the actual opening balance for 1876 was Rs. 2,98,500, or Rs. 1,48,500 more than the estimate. Besides this sum, there were receipts or savings during the year, not estimated for, amounting to Rs. 3,22,000 which had been appropriated for improvements; and besides that Rs. 40,000 had been or would be sanctioned as re-appropriations under different heads which will absorb all probable savings, so that the available opening cash balance for 1877 would not be higher than the estimate Rs. 1,17,300. It was probable that the cash actually in hand on the 1st of January next would amount to a larger sum, from the whole of the grants not having been disbursed, but the liabilities would have been incurred, and any excess of the cash balance must be appropriated to meet them. The principal differences between the Actuals for 1874 and 1875 and the estimates for 1876 and 1877 were as follows:—The item of Rs. 90,000, Government grant towards police, was received, though not budgetted for, in 1876, but is not to be paid in 1877. The realizations from rates had been falling off for several years, in consequence of the decline in rents, but it was believed the decline had now ceased, and that the rates would yield about as much in 1877 as in 1876. The increase of nearly a lakh on the town duties in 1875 was accounted for by larger imports of dutiable articles, and the decrease of Rs. 1,10,000 in the estimate for 1876 was owing partly to increased estimate of refunds, and partly to an anticipated falling off of imports. However, unless the strike of liquor manufacturers at Oorun continued, it was expected that some Rs. 30,000 in addition to the estimate would be received. The estimate of nett receipts furnished by Mr. Ryan and the G.I.P. Railway Company for 1877 was only Rs. 5,30,000, or Rs. 1,34,600 less than in 1875, a principal cause of which decrease was an increased estimate for refunds, owing to the more liberal system of granting refunds approved by the Town Council. He (Mr. Pedder) should recommend the Council to add Rs. 31,000 to the estimate for town duty receipts, which would make it Rs. 5,70,000. There would be no arrears of occupiers' rates in 1877, to recover from the Railway Companies. In 1874, the Municipality collected an extra quarter's water rate, and hence an excess in that year. The estimate for 1876 had proved too low, and in 1877 they would realise nearly as much as in 1875. The estimate for market receipts had been raised on account of the new Mazagon markets and an anticipated increase in the Bandora Fees. From miscellaneous receipts nearly Rs. 27,000 might be calculated upon in 1877. The miscellaneous fees for the year were estimated at Rs. 50,000 only, because some reduction might be expected when the Town Council revised the scale of fees during the year. The gardens were beginning to pay better, and Rs. 6,000 would be realised in the present year, and the same amount might be calculated on for next year. The tramway rent had, of course, increased with the increased length of the lines. On the whole, the estimated receipts for 1877 amounted to Rs. 46,000 below those for 1876, but deducting the arrears of Railway rates, which were not to be taken as an item of regular revenue, the estimate had improved by Rs. 4,000, and if, as he suggested, the Council added Rs. 31,000 to the estimate of town duty receipts, the estimate for 1877 would be only Rs. 15,000 below the estimate for 1876 as it stands, and Rs. 35,000 above it, omitting the arrears of railway rates. To sum up the state of the finances, the estimated income of the year, inclusive of opening balance, was Rs. 30,28,000, and the expenditure, inclusive of closing balance Rs. 31,97,255, showing a deficet of Rs. 1,69,255. By increasing the estimate for town duties, and decreasing the items on the debit account, the account might stand thus:—Income, Rs. 30,59,000; expenditure, Rs. 31,56,655, leaving a deficit of Rs. 97,655. By reductions in grants (made by abolishing the office of auditor of market and wheel tax accounts and town duty refunds Rs. 200 per month; by reducing the estimate for repairs to markets and slaughter houses Rs. 5,000; by reducing the estimate for street improvements Rs. 5,000; by reducing the estimate for miscellaneous drains Rs. 5,000; and by reducing expenditure under sundry other head) he (Mr. Pedder) proposed to reduce the expenditure by Rs. 42,400, still leaving a deficit of Rs. 55,000, to meet which, unless the Council felt disposed to again raise the water rate or the house tax, the only suggestion he could make was to raise the town duty on ghee from 6 to 10 annas per maund. This would yield about Rs. 66,000, and would, with strict economy, cover the deficit, but there must be no increase of salaries, and absolutely no works, much as many of them were required, in 1877.

Some discussion took place on the question of increasing the salary of Mr. Barrow, Secretary to the Town Council, who was appointed three years ago, at Rs. 500 per month, the Act providing that his salary may be raised to Rs. 700 per month.

The Chairman was of opinion that Mr. Barrow performed his duties in a most excellent manner and Rs. 600 a month was certainly not a pie too much salary.

Dr. Blaney said Mr. Barrow had great responsibilities and a good deal of hard work, and had the entire confidence of the Council in the appointment he fulfilled.

Sir Frank Souter said Mr. Barrow appeared to perform his duties in the most satisfactory manner possible, and he (Sir Frank) should be very glad to see his salary raised by Rs. 50 per month.

Mr. Raghunath Khote suggested that as there was a deficit this year, on account of the increase they went they found a similar state of things. They returned to Bombay, and explained all these matters to the mercantile community of Bombay, and with the full concurrence of the mercantile community of Bombay, and after communication and correspondence with England, Sir Bartle Frere drew up with much care the present Act IX. of 1863, which is the law now in force for the prevention of fraudulent adulteration of cotton throughout these districts. Early in 1864, the Government determined to bring this Act into operation, and His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was good enough to entrust me with the duty of carrying the law into effect and gave me large discretion as to the manner in which I should carry it out. In accordance with the permission I visited the districts where cotton was grown and appointed a certain number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for carrying on the work of inspection under the Act. I was so employed for about 10 months or a year. From that date, the improvement in the staple was very marked, and whereas the adulteration and deterioration of cotton were previously so notorious that Bombay cotton was a by-word and a reproach in the markets of Europe, it has from that date gradually improved so that at the present time it competes—not, of course, in quality, but in purity,—with the best American cotton. Of course, this very satisfactory state of things has given rise to a great deal of discussion. Shortly after the Act came into operation, there were two parties formed, one of whom declared the Act to be very efficacious, the other declaring that it was inefficacious, and that the improvements, which everybody allowed had been effected, had been caused not by the operation of the law, but by the construction of railroads, the introduction of telegraph conveniences, and the new mode of conducting business which then became general. Which of the two parties was right in their manner of accounting for the change it is impossible positively to say; but about one fact there is no dispute, viz:—that whereas the cotton was formerly deteriorated and adulterated, it now fairly competes, if before said, in purity with American cotton of good qualities. So things went on for years, till in about 1870, 1872, or 1873 the mercantile community of Bombay were a good deal pressed, and naturally looked about for any and every means of reducing fees and taxation which either directly or indirectly pressed upon them in the conduct of their business. One of the means by which they thought they might relieve local taxation, which in their eyes injured trade, was by inducing the Government of this Presidency to annul the Bombay Act IX of 1863 and thereby cause a remission of the small fees now levied on all bales of cotton exported from Bombay. They stated, fairly enough, their opinion that it was then time this act should be cancelled as the one for it, owing to the changes which have previously mentioned, no longer existed. The Government of H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was not inclined to pay attention to this recommendation. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was strongly interested in the cotton question, and from travelling through the districts and conversing with the authorities, he was of opinion that if the Act was withdrawn or placed in abeyance the old condition of things would return. Subsequently, however, the merchants and others interested in the cotton trade continued to press their views on the Government, and in 1873 they were particularly persistent in expressing their wish that Government would reconsider the subject, and, if possible, withdraw the taxation under this Act. The Government then, early in 1874, appointed a Committee, of which the Honourable Mr. Rogers was president and of which I also was a member, and the duty of this Committee was to take evidence and report to Government whether, in the opinion of the Committee, it was advisable that the Act should be either modified, or placed in abeyance, or repealed. We sat for some months, and though (I regret to say) the mercantile community were very persistent in their representations to Government praying that the Act should be done away with, and stating that they would be ready at any time to produce evidence in support of their petition, they did not think proper as a body to give us any assistance whatever. Instead of the chief men coming forward and explaining fully the grounds on which they based their request to Government, they contented themselves with writing to the newspapers; and as I have before said, few, very few, of the leading members of the Bombay mercantile community chose to come forward and give evidence before the Committee in this matter in respect of which they had persistently stated that they were prepared to do so. Well, the evidence, such as it was, we took, and to the best of our ability we considered it. The Committee after fully discussing and weighing everything they could think of on both sides, were of opinion that the time had arrived for placing the Act in abeyance, that is to say, the Honourable Mr. Rogers and the rest were of that opinion. I was opposed to that view, and I wrote a separate memorandum stating that in my opinion the Act had not only proved efficacious, but was necessary to be continued, and that if any attempt was made to modify it materially or to place it in abeyance, the state of fraud and adulteration which previously made our cotton a disgrace and a by-word in Europe would be again established. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Bombay Government, and the Bombay Government, concurring therewith, recommended to the Secretary of State that the Act should be placed in abeyance. The Secretary of State, however, after weighing the whole matter, came to the conclusion that the weight of evidence was on the other side, and directed this Government to maintain the Act as then in force, modifying it slightly in those portions where modification seemed desirable and also making it more stringent where increased stringency was manifestly necessary. Further representations were made by the Chamber of Commerce, protesting against this decision of the Secretary of State, but he again carefully perused the papers and then caused it distinctly to be understood that his previous order was final. Accordingly, the Act was not cancelled, but the wishes of the Marquis of Salisbury were by the Secretary of State in Council carried out, and a draft Bill has been prepared which I now request the Council's permission to introduce. There being a few alterations in the Bill modifying the Penal Code, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council is necessary. It has been applied for, but I am sorry to say the answer has not been received. It is, however, a mere matter of form, and will come, of course, in due time. His Excellency the Governor has been good enough to allow me to make these remarks at the present time, in order that they and the Act may be before the public, and that when the Council meets in Bombay, this question which affects the mercantile community may be considered and discussed at the place where the mercantile interests will best be able to make any representations on this important matter. With these preliminary remarks I will conclude, and request the permission of the Council to introduce a Bill to amend Bombay Act IX. of 1863.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—With reference to Mr. Ravenscroft's remarks, I presume the Council understands his proposal is more to be allowed to bring in a Bill than *the* Bill which has been printed and laid before the Council. There are several matters which on looking over the Bill —matters of principle—which I think are not only wrong, but contrary to the instructions of the Secretary of State himself. If we are now to discuss the principles of this Bill—

H. E. the President—I don't think so. I understand Mr. Ravenscroft to move for leave to bring in a Bill. The Bill, if leave be given, I suppose will be published in the Government *Gazette*, according to rule, a certain number of days before it is to be discussed by the Council. What the Bill is to be, we do not at present know.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—If that is understood, I have nothing further to say; but as the Bill stands now, there are several matters to which I strongly object.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The 13th section of the rules provides that any member may move to bring in a Bill, and state as concisely as may be the scope of the Bill and his reasons in support of it, and "if the motion be carried in the affirmative he shall send to the Secretary a copy with a full statement in writing of his objects and reasons and such other papers as he may consider necessary." If he has leave to bring in a Bill, then he may send the Bill to the Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—If that is understood, I offer no further opposition.

H. E. the President—Our position is peculiar. The Bill is intended to carry out the intention of the Secretary of State.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I think I can show that the Bill as it at present stands is not in accordance with the views of the Secretary of State.

H. E. the President—I believe his desire is that the Bill should be made more efficient and less disagreeable; (laughter) and you and Mr. Ravenscroft I suppose differ as to how you can obtain that desirable state of things.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—At present, I think the result would be to make it more disagreeable and less efficacious.

H. E. the President—I understand, then, there is no objection to give leave to Mr. Ravenscroft to bring in the Bill, and it may

Turkish misgovernment in places once cleared of it is simply revolting.

As we are now supposing the Porte to be victorious, we cannot in fairness lose sight of those circumstances whence it has derived the means of victory, and whence, if not controlled, it may hope to enjoy a harvest reaped by its unsparing sword. Millions on millions extracted from the moneyed classes of Christendom since the Crimean War have enabled it to form those numerous battalions which are now in the fields of slaughter, and promises of reform proclaimed by authority and recorded in treaty have obtained for it the countenance and friendly protection of its Christian allies, on credit of performances hitherto but faintly and partially realized. Do not these undeniable facts confer a right —nay, even impose a duty of mediating with a firm resolution to carry into full effect the dictates of humanity and the principles of equitable government?

These each being suitably provided for, what lover of peace, what friend to a state of occupation favourable to commerce and other European interests, would seek to disturb the actual possessors of Constantinople and its dependent Straits?

Whatever conventional terms may be the result of mediation, it is clear that they will be of little value unless their execution be secured by something more effective than mere Turkish authority. Experience proves the necessity of this precaution. Not that I would accuse either the Sultan, whoever he may be, or his Ministers of wilful insincerity. They are more to be pitied for weakness caused by their education and Constitutional position than censured for want of faith.

Tutored as the Turks have been from time to time during the whole century, they are still averse from foreign interference, and therefore it is that the present necessity should be brought home to their understanding in the most considerate manner consistent with insuring a just appreciation of the truth. It were well that the terms of agreement should be fixed and limited by a convention. A mixed commission of members, appointed by the several parties, might be intrusted with the duty of superintending the execution of reforms and reporting to their respective Governments. The Convention would, no doubt, be more palatable to the Porte if it were made subject to extinction or renewal at the end, say, of 12 or 15 years.

Such are the principal points susceptible of being stated by anticipation. There are others, of course, but secondary, and, therefore, to be left with safety and convenience to subsequent arrangement.

It stands to reason that for mediation of this kind a thorough understanding should be previously established among the Powers who take part in it, and the form of proceeding best suited to this purpose can hardly be other than that of a Convention. A form of agreement so positive would by no means preclude the use of identical notes, presented to the Porte separately by each of the allied mediators, who, if they came to not ostensibly in concert, would expose themselves to the annoyance of having their communications rejected on grounds of diplomatic etiquette.

While I am yet writing events of great importance are reported by the public journals, and their nature is such as to influence without deciding our judgment on the score of ulterior consequences. The battle of Alexinatz may have the effect of either reducing the Servians to a state of despondency, and of satisfying the military pride of their opponents, or it may raise the demands of the Porte to a height which for the time would render peace hopeless, and friendly mediation impossible. At Constantinople it appears that the Ambassadors are already acting in concert; but also that their first concerted step does not go beyond the proposal of an armistice, which may or may not open a door to the discussion of terms for the restoration of peace.

Whatever character these grave occurrences may take, it is to be hoped that the concerted action of the six Powers, if indeed they are now all acting together, will continue, that the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria will not be lost sight of, and that an European mediation, whether now or hereafter, will embrace the Eastern Question in its full extent. Peace, no doubt, is the foremost object, but peace to be durable must rest on terms applied to the primary as well as to the immediate causes of war. The difficulties of negotiating may be thereby increased to such a degree as to make a certain though less solid arrangement preferable. But in any case there must be difficulties which are capable of yielding to pressure judiciously and resolutely applied. The greatest, when ultimately overcome, would find their recompense in the result—namely, the suspension for a long term of years, if not the final settlement, of that question which now, with few exceptions, agitates alike the feeling and the thinking world.

Our national hatred of cruelty is now finding vent in various effusions of writing and speech. Crimes that shook human feeling are always liable to be stated with exaggeration, and acts of brutality are but too likely to lie at the door of each party engaged in extreme contention. Even the present burst of indignation may easily run into excess. But official reports show that there is really matter enough for general reprobation. The public expression of it, however, to prove remedial, should be temperate, the offspring of reason rather than of passion.

I do not wish to pass my opinions for more than they are worth; what I have at heart is to make them clear. The sum of them is to close the war in Turkey by a peace which would leave the Turks at Constantinople under terms of agreement with the great Powers of Christendom—terms confirming the autonomy of the tributary Principalities, extending to the Empire at large the reforms recognized as necessary for its government on sounder principles of administration, together with the equitable treatment of all classes of its subjects and, lastly, establishing securities for a faithful execution of the settlement in all its parts. I must conclude with a word of regret that the confidence which to all appearances we are now placing in the other parties to our mediation was not enjoyed from the beginning to put England in her right position at their side.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

Mr. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

(Times, Sept. 11.)

MR. GLADSTONE, in response to an invitation from the Greenwich Liberal Association, addressed an open-air meeting of his constituents on Blackheath on Saturday afternoon. He spoke from a covered platform or hustings, which afforded accomodation for upwards of a hundred persons. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, there was a heavy fall of rain, which must have had the effect of keeping many away; but by 3 o'clock, the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, the hustings was surrounded by a dense if not a far reaching crowd. The extent to which the metropolis had contributed to it was most clearly known by the rush to the railway stations at the close of the proceedings. It is difficult to say how many persons were present, but the number of 10,000 is between the highest and lowest estimates. Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, arrived shortly before 3 o'clock, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. Amongst those on the platform were Lord and Lady Sydney, Mr. Read, M.P., the Hon. Rollo Russell, Sir J. Bennett, Dr. Pennett, the Rev. Canon Miller, the Rev. Newman Hall, Dr. Baxter Langley, and several of the leading members of the Greenwich Liberal Association.

MR. GLADSTONE then advanced, amid loud cheers, to support the address. He said,—My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—If a great and noble cause and a vast assembly worthy of that cause could remove all physical and intellectual deficiencies, then, indeed, I should feel more confidence than I now do as to my power to do justice to this occasion. But I will endeavour by before you the considerations which appear to me, without assuming that all of us have our minds shaped upon precisely the same pattern, in every particular and detail, to recommend the address which has been submitted to you, and I begin, ladies and gentlemen, by alluding very briefly to two points which have occurred. I observed that when the second resolution was read and that when the Address was read there were some portions of this great assembly who were not entirely satisfied with their terms, evidently under the that what war demanded was insufficient. (Hear, hear.) There is among us, as far as I am able to perceive, a perfect unity of purpose, but there are some who, considering the aggravation of the circumstances, are of opinion that in what we ask by our intended Address we ought to have proceeded somewhat further. With reference to that matter, I would venture to say it is important we should be united; and those who may think that more might have been asked will perceive that in the Address it is the cessation of the atrocities and the absolute prevention of their repetition which are recognised as the paramount objects. Everything else is in the nature of means to these objects. It has been thought a duty to propose the mildest means that might succeed; but whatever means are necessary for the end in view I believe we are all of one opinion. (Hear, hear.) Now, Dr. Baxter Langley, using, and I think legitimately using, the privilleges of an English citizen, has censured the Crimean War. (Hear, hear.) I come in for a full share of that censure. On a proper occasion I am ready to defend my share in that policy (hear, hear), but I will not trouble you at this great moment with one syllable of defence. (Hear, hear.) I will not quarrel with Dr. Baxter Langley. I will not quarrel with my excellent friend, Mr. Bright. I will not quarrel with any one or any number of you who maybe disposed to censure the Crimean War. We can leave that battle unfought for the present, but I will say this only of the Crimean War, and I think I shall have the assent of Dr. Baxter Langley, that in my view the Crimean War has entailed on us most solemn obligations, and it is for the fulfilment of those obligations that I am here to address you to-day. (Cheers.) Now ladies and gentlemen, I have lived long in public life. I have witnessed many vivid movement of the popular minds but never one to compare with that which during the past fortnight has taken its commencement, and has swollen with such immense rapidity, and such legitimate rapidity, to the dimensions of a national movement. (Cheers.) On Monday morning last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I was rattling through the calm and silent streets of London, without a footfall to disturb them, and every house looked so still that it might have been a receptacle of the dead. But as I came through them I felt it to be an inspiring and noble thought that in every one of these houses there were intelligent human beings, my fellow-countrymen—who, when they woke, would give many of their earliest thoughts, and, aye, some of their most energetic actions to the horrors of Bulgaria. (Hear, hear.) It is idle to deny or disparage the character of this movement. It is absurd to connect it with the mere action of any political party however powerful. (Hear, hear.) As a member of one of the great political parties of the country, I rejoice that in that party have the same sentiments as those which animate this meeting; but I rejoice also to think that I have heard in the House of Commons, and have heard out of the House of Commons, a sympathetic voice from those who profess Conservative opinions, who are as sincere, as zealous, as energetic as any man can be, for they feel that this question has a breadth and a height and a depth that carries it far out of the lower region of party differences and establishes it on grounds not of political party, not of English nationality even, not of Christian faith, but on the greatest and proudest ground of all—the ground of our common humanity. (Cheers.) I admit to me it has been an unexpected movement. I have been astonished at its commencement and at its progress. It came upon us suddenly, and, selfish as we commonly are in the ordinary course of life, at what I may call the most selfish period of the year—a period when every man who can relax takes his relaxation. The natural leaders of local parties were all dispersed. They were bathing or fishing or stalking or going up mountains, seeking in a thousand innocent pursuits the means of renewing with manly energy the ordinary occupations of their lives. The consequence of that was that in our towns and in our counties no man was among his friends; every man was among strangers in the particular place of his choice. And yet, notwithstanding all that, how has this movement sprung? As it has been a national movement in contra-distinction from a party movement so it has been a popular movement in contradistinction from an aristocratic movement. Do not suppose for a moment I mean to imply that the Peerage of this land, with whom popular sympathies are generally so strong, is adverse to it. I mean nothing of the sort, and we have good specimens even upon this platform to support me in what I say; but that the working men in the first instance raised this flag under which we are now marching. (Cheers). I rejoice that they did it. It vindicates, if anything was wanting to vindicate, it from suspicion and from reproach. They are not artful and astute politicians. (Cheers and laughter.) They are as much attached to British interests as any body, but their practice is to look for the promotin of British interests in the simple rule of doing that which is just and right; and it is to do that which is just and right; and to promote, and, if we can, to exact, the doing of that which is just and right by others, that we are met here to-day. Now, my good friends, the first point to make good in our present proceeding is that we should in our own consciences and understandings be able to give a rational and well considered answer to this question,—Are these horrors proved to have occurred? It is a very serious matter to make charges such I have made, and am about to make again (cheers), upon my fellow creatures. The laws of justice, in my opinion, know no distinction of country, of race, or of religion, and we ought to be satisfied with the proof of these atrocities before we presume to denounce them. Let me briefly remind you how stands the case. The intelligent and careful accounts given by the journals of this country, and above and before all by one among them, the name of which is very well known to you—I mean the *Daily News* (cheers)—have remained before the world now for a part of the month of June and for the whole of the months of July and August. If those accounts are untrue, why have they not been contuted? The Turkish Government is in possession of power enough, it is ruling Bulgaria with the sword, and if strangers have been there and ventured to make untrue charges against them, why have they not confuted those charges? I have read three official reports of the Turkish Government upon the subject—I wish to Heaven you all could read every one of them, but I do not know that you would thank me for imposing such a task upon you—but I will presume to say that in those three reports, and I am ready to point out to any one the documents I mean, there is not one of the charges of the *Daily News* which even so much as a serious and substantial attempt has been made to refute. ("Shame.") They are vague, self-glorifying declarations that they have been humane and merciful (laughter), and that the allegations of atrocity are all humbug and nonsense. In my opinion those allegations are the greatest aggravation of the case. (Hear.) Well, then, gentlemen, I must say that we, the English, through our Consular authorities, have moved but with halting steps; but Mr. Baring has, at any rate, sent to us some statements which prove to us, not the details, but which prove to us, in his judgment, that in the man the bulk of those statements must be true. A very important witness has come into the field. His report produced, I must say, the most marked impression on my my mind, in convincing me that the time had come when for me, as one of the authors of the Crimean war, the responsibility of longer silence was too great to be borne (Hear, hear.) I mean the Commissioner, the United States' Consul or Commissioner, who represents a nation that we rejoice to call our brethren, and whose personal character and trustworthiness, as I have taken pains to ascertain, are worthy of the office he holds and of the people whom he serves. (Hear, hear). Having, then, read those documents, and having heard the opposite party —having heard what the Turkish Government had to say, and finding that it only aggravates the case, I say, that we are in a position to assert that these horrors are proved, and to consider what duties are incumbent upon us in consequence of that proof. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that we have not got very clean hands ourselves. There is no nation in the world, my good friends, that has perfectly clean hands (hear, hear); and I am bound to say that, though I think the English and the people of the three kingdoms are a very great nation, I do not think that we are entitled on all occasions to such uniform and peculiar credit for humanity as we sometimes claim for ourselves. (Hear, hear.) I make that confession frankly. I will not refer to the misdeeds of other nations, but we see it now said that there was a dreadful massacre at Glencoe, that there were great atrocities perpetrated at Badajoz in the Peninsula War; and, coming down to later times, I am bound to say I cannot defend the proceedings that were taken after the rising in what was called the revolt in Cephalonia or in the more recent revolt in Jamaica. (Hear, hear.) I cannot, and I will not, defend each and all of those proceedings; but, good heavens! to pretend to compare those proceedings with what we are now dealing with is an insult to the common sense of Europe. (Hear, hear.) They may constitutae a dark page in British history; but if you could concentrate the whole of that page of every one of them into a single point and a single spot, it would not be worthy to appear upon one of the pages which will hereafter consign to everlasting infamy the proceedings of the Turks in Bulgaria. (Cheers.) So much, therefore, for clean hands. I do not overlook the question, but I say that it does not absolve us from whatever other duty may be incumbent upon us in reference to the great subject now before us. (Hear, hear.) Upon the question as to whether the horrors have been sufficiently demonstrated, I may, by the bye, be content now to be bound by the declarations of the members of the Government themselves. Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State, has described them in language the strength of which it would be very difficult to surpass. Lord George Hamilton, speaking the other night at Sheffield, and delivering what our friends in America, I think, commonly call a sprightly speech (laughter), said that these horrors were dreadful beyond description. He used the same language that we use. A portion of the Press—not a very large portion, but a portion of the Press—has defended Turkey with the most gallant spirit. There is a paper very much opposed to me in politics. ("A Voice.—"The *Standard*," and laughter.) No, I mean the *Morning Post* (laughter, and a voice, "What about the old woman?") I say nothing on that subject. (Laughter.) I will only say this, that three days ago I read these words in the *Morning Post*:—"It is lamentable beyond all description; it is perfectly astounding." Now what do you think it was that was lamentable beyond all description and that was perfectly astounding? (Laughter.) When I read these words I thought, well, at any rate we are now going to have a touch at the horrors; but on the contrary it was not the horrors that were lamentable beyond description and that were perfectly astounding, but it was the attitude of the people about them. (Laughter.) But I can announce from the highest authority the opinion of the *Morning Post*, for I read in it this morning and I rejoice in its accession, for I have a great respect for the paper after all (hear, hear), "Nobody now wants to be told how horrible the atrocities were. (Laughter.) Well then I think we may go on so far with a clear conscience. The next question is—Who are implicated in these atrocities? Now, I have taken another opportunity of setting out as well as I could the facts of this case so far as it may be considered a question internal to ourselves, in order to define with as much accuracy as possible the special obligations of the British people growing out of what has recently occurred. I will not now say one word upon that subject. I will keep, or endeavour to keep, the pledge with which I set out, that I would try to treat the question as a question in which all Englishmen have a common interest, and I will strive to avoid saying anything that can give pain to the mind of any Englishman whatever. (Hear, hear.) The question is, and it is a very great question, is the Turkish Government implicated in thero atrocties? I will tell you why I hold they are; and they are so deeply implicated in them that it is impossible to draw an effectual distinction between the men whose hands are polluted indeed and the central Goverement of the country from the course they have pursued with regard to it. (Hear.) In the first place they might very well have anticipated what was to take place. They knew, if we did not know the men whom they were employing. But I will not dwell on that. but on what they have done since these deeds were blazoned in the face of the whole world. In the first place they have taken every possible measure to conceal them ("Hear" and "Shame"); in the second place, they have punished all those who endeavoured to divulge them, and I have myself printed, within the last three days, the actual original document which suppressed a newspaper at Constantinople because it had questioned a statement made in this country in partial mitigation of the charge against Turkey. And in that original document, issued on the 11th of last August, the Turkish Government had the audacity to speak of the pretended excesses in Bulgaria. Therefore they have concealed the acts, they have kept back the knowledge, they have punished those who endeavoured to supply their defect of duty by enlightening the world of what had taken place. That is pretty complete, I think; but there is one act besides—one worse than that, and worse than every other, they have rewarded ("Shame"), they have promoted, they have decorated with what they call their honours ("Shame") the very worst miscreants who perpetrated some of the chief of these horrors; and when that has been done—and it cannot be denied; the three names are perfectly well known, and have been printed over and over again—it is utterly ridiculous to contend that we are not to regard the Government of Turkey itself as deeply dyed, in hand and arm, with blood that has been shed and covered with the cloud of shame that has descended on that degraded land. Well, I think these are some of the facts on which your action should depend, and I address you as a specimen of the people of England, because the sentiments that beat in your breasts are throbbing in every other English and British heart. I have gone pretty well through these facts, except one single point, and what is that? If you have read the journals of the last few days, you will find that those journals, without any distinction—and among those who had been more or less favourable to Turkey I would mention the *Standard* and *Telegraph* (Oh!)—well, I am now speaking to their impartiality in this matter—you will find that they as well as *The Times* and *Daily News* have given explicit accounts of the manner in which the Turkish armies are proceeding in Servia. (Applause.) You remember that one of the impostures set up to mislead you was that they were only a few strangers or a few irregulars. Irregular and regular, they are all alike. (Laughter.)

(*To be Continued.*)

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JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
AND HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co., Epernay; MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Cognac; and MESSRS. LEAL BROS, Madeira.

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

LOSS OF EXCHANGE NOTIFICATION.

The complications to merchants and others trading in India, arising from constant and violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange between that Empire and England, have caused us no little anxiety. We have not been at all willing to increase prices, but have been compelled hitherto to add to our invoices some of the loss that the excessive low rate of exchange caused.

In prospect of a more settled state of affairs, and in deference to the expressed wishes of many of our large buyers, we have now included in our prices a proportion of the loss we are experiencing, so that we now add to our In Bond quotations only the cash charges imposed by Government for Duty and Dues. We are aware that most of our competitors include the expenditure for such items in their quotations, but it must be evident to the most ordinary mind that this course necessitates the addition of profit to the same to allow for credit and discounts off the selling rate. We prefer that our buyers should know the cost of Duties, so that in the present unsettled condition of the Indian Government's financial affairs, any further change made may be clear, and that it may be apparent that we wish for neither profit nor loss on such disbursements. As the oldest house in India in our trade, as shippers in the old country since 1815, we profess to understand our business, and our markets.

BORDEAUX—RED.

	In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868, Vintage, a very rare Wine	Rs. 55	—
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON, After Dinner	30	32
" RAUZAN Wines.	25	27
" PALMER	23	24
" LAROSE After Dinner	19	21
" ST. JULIEN Wines.	16	18
" CANTENAC	14	16
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	9	11½
PAUILLAC	9	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Quarter Cask.	Gals. Cask.	46 Gals. Hdds.
CHATEAU MOUTON	266		530
" RAUZAN	205		410
" PALMER	178		353
" LAROSE	142		289
St. JULIEN	110		216
CANTENAC	90		174
St. ESTEPHE	70		134
MEDOC	55		100

The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards now my Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	17	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	16	18

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies	30	32
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	24	26
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	20	22
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	18
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	34	36

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Montonne, fine ..... white cap	24	26
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	44	48
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND	44	48
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	29	—
GIESLER'S	44	48
FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	34	38
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	27	30
CARTE ROUGE	18	20

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	39	41
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	39	41
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	45	47
" MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
" RUDESHEIMER, mellow	27	29
" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	22	24
" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19	21
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	23	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co., who, now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the re-cultivation of the Vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their MADEIRA before Indian consumers, who some time since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash.

	In Bond.	
M Young Madeira	Rs. 103 Per Qr. Cask.	
Lacryma	120 " "	
C M Young Madeira	122 " "	
O M Old do.	142 " "	
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174 " "	
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105 "	Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120 " "	
O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	136 " "	
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148 " "	
Patherining, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90 " "	

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	Qts.
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old ..... gold seal	35	
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior ..... black seal	33	
MONTILLA, Extra pale and dry	24	
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale ..... black seal	25	
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22	
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21	
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19	
PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	18	
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	17	
A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	14	
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14	
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior ..... red seal	34	
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine ..... black seal	31	

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	Octaves. Rs.	Quarter Cask. Rs.	Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	38	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294
" black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy as since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally We challenge competition.

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